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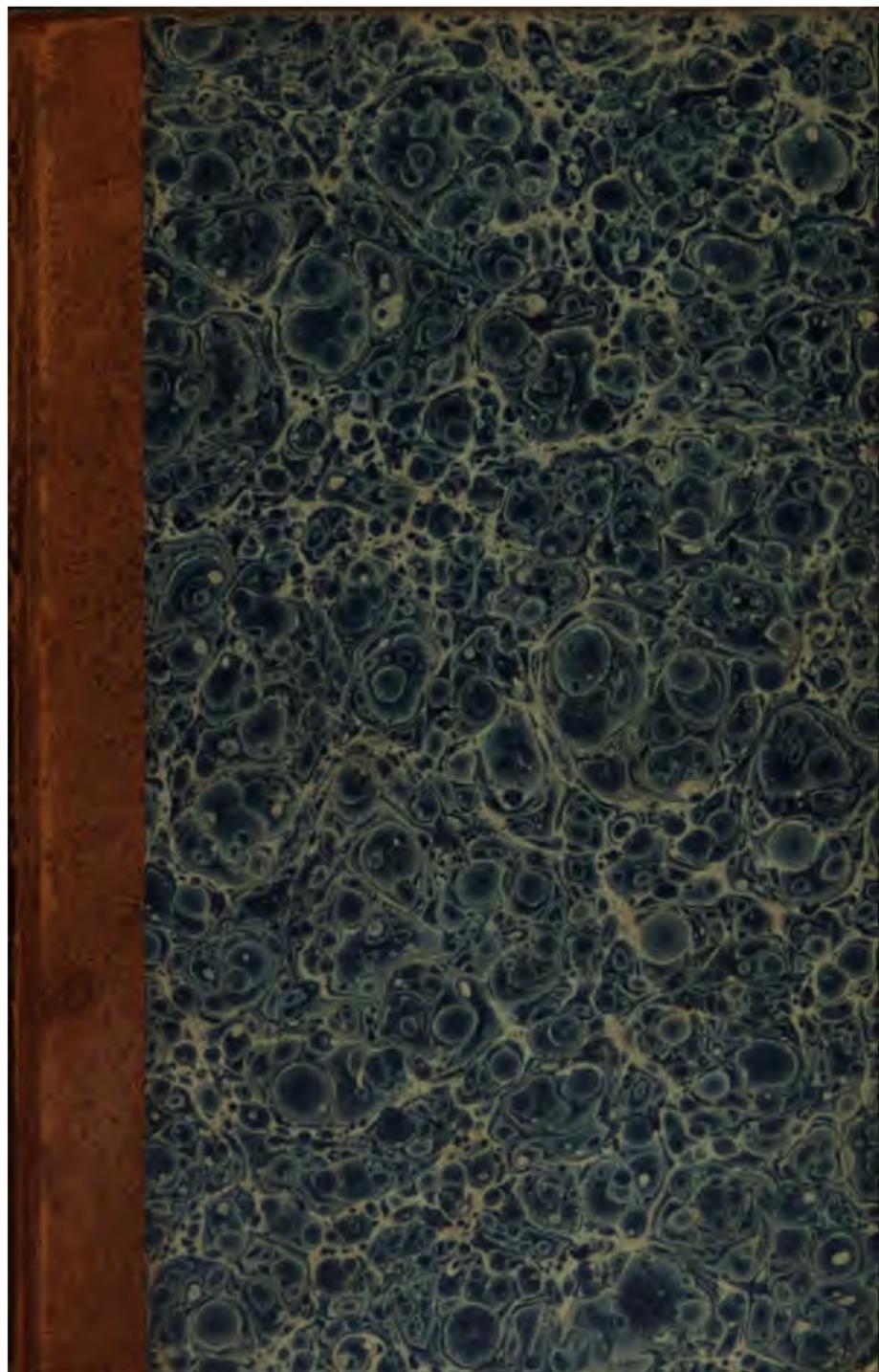
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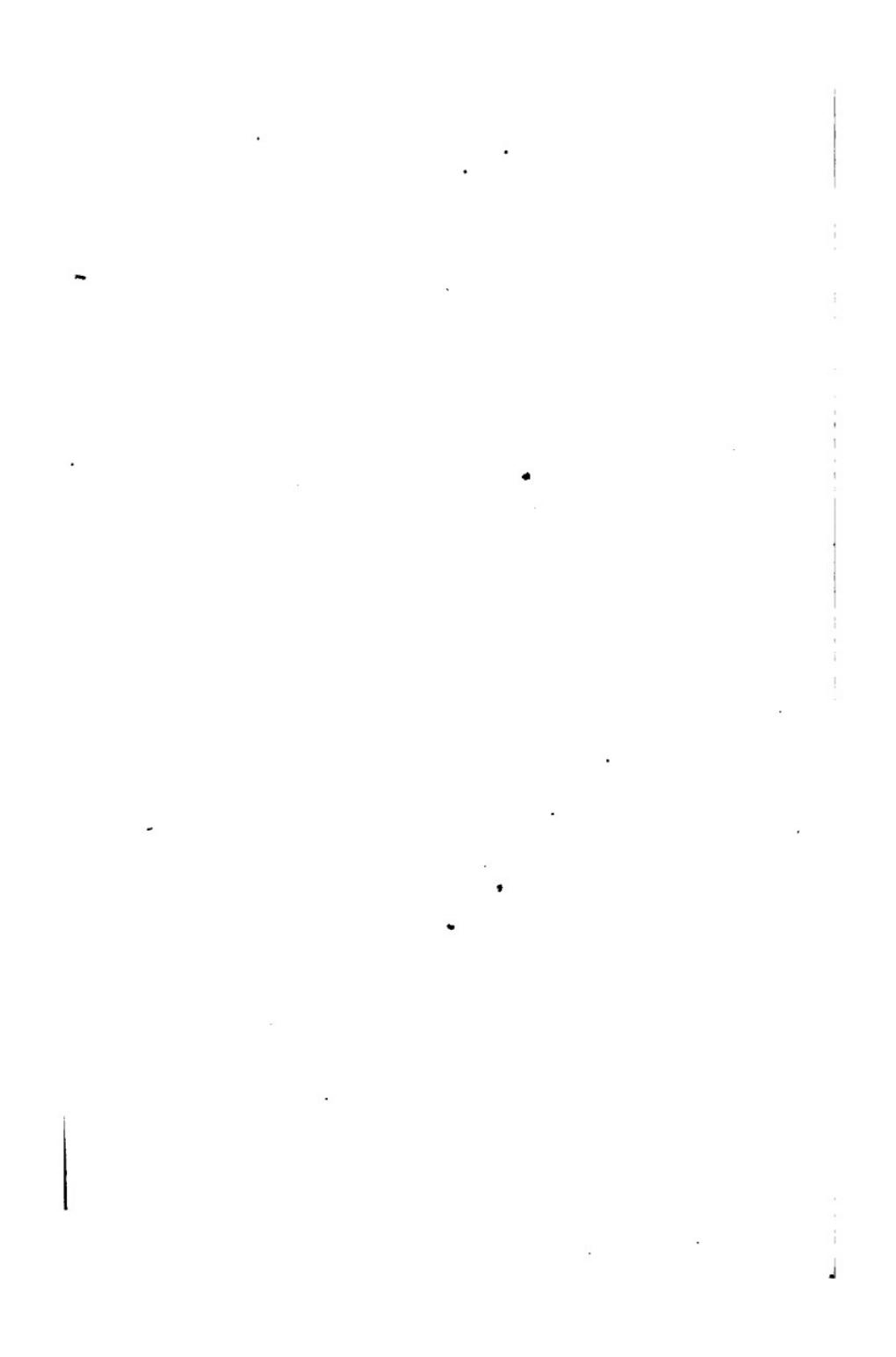
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44. 63.







ELEMENTS OF HERALDRY:

WITH

A DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES IN THE DISPLAY.

CONTAINING

The Blazon of Numerous Armorial Bearings

AND OTHER DEVICES BY WHICH

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE SCIENCE ARE EXPLAINED,

AND ITS APPLICATION SHewn TO THE STUDY OF

HISTORY & ARCHITECTURE.

BY

ARCHIBALD BARRINGTON, M.D.

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P R E F A C E.

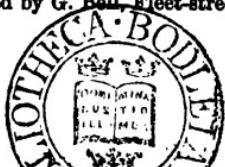
At a time when everything which can throw light on the manners, the methods of life, and the habits of our ancestors, is sought for with avidity, it is impossible that Heraldry, intimately associated as it is with all that is noble and romantic in the chivalrous period of the middle ages, should fail to command a considerable share of attention.

A knowledge of its principles has at all times been considered an essential part of the accomplishments of a gentleman; and as forming, if not a useful, at least a graceful adjunct to a liberal education.

With the revived taste, which now so happily prevails for the study of mediæval Architecture, a knowledge of the principles of Heraldry is essential to those who would duly appreciate the heraldic devices which form so important and interesting a feature in buildings of that period, especially in those of the Perpendicular and Tudor styles, many of which, without this assistance, must be altogether unintelligible.

On a former occasion, we endeavoured to shew the use which might be made of Heraldry, in connexion with the study of History, especially that of our own country.*

* Chronological Chart of British Architecture, with the genealogy and armorial bearings of the Sovereigns of England, and parallel tables of the most important events in British and General History, with an explanatory volume of plain hints, &c., by A. Barrington, M.D. Published by G. Bell, Fleet-street.



The very favourable manner in which that attempt has been received, induces us to hope, that when attention has been once called to it, Heraldry will be recognised as the handmaid of History, and consequently form a part in our systems of education—affording, as we are satisfied it will, a ready means, through the medium of the eye, of impressing upon the minds of the young many interesting features in our National History.

We cannot but think that many have been deterred from acquainting themselves with its leading principles, simple as they are, from the unattractive aspect in which they have for the most part been presented to their notice ; we have therefore endeavoured so to arrange the accompanying Display, that while the eye can take in at a glance the principal features of the science, it may also have before it some of its most interesting applications.

The object of the following pages is to explain, in as concise a manner as possible, the elements of Heraldry. This is followed by a "Description of the Figures" in the Display, in which every coat of arms given in the Display will be found fully blazoned. The student, who has no previous knowledge of Heraldry, should begin with the *elements*, and whenever reference is made to the figures in the Display, he will do well to refer to the "Description," where their blazon is fully given ; by this means he will soon make himself familiar with the technical terms made use of in describing coat armour.

ELEMENTS OF HERALDRY.

THE field, or ground, upon which the figures that make up a coat of arms, are drawn, is called the *shield*, or escutcheon. The different parts or points of the shield are distinguished by different names, as shewn in the figure of the shield given in the display at G.

The side of the shield, which corresponds with the left hand of the observer when standing before it, is the dexter, and the other the sinister side.

Shields may be divided by partition lines ; these lines are either straight or crooked. Of the latter, fourteen are shewn at J, with the names by which they are distinguished. Q 3 is an example of this mode of division, and would be thus blazoned, "Party, per pale, indented, ar. and gu., a fess, countercharged."

TINCTURES AND FURS. F.

Shields, and the figures with which they are charged, are further distinguished by various tinctures. These are divided into metals, colours, and furs, the names of which, with the abbreviations by which they are usually known, are as follow :—

		<i>Abbrev.</i>	<i>Noblemen.</i>	<i>Sovereigns.</i>
Yellow,	Called in Heraldry	Or ...	Or ...	Topaz ... Sol.
White,		Argent ...	Ar....	Pearl ... Luna.
Black,		Sable ...	Sa....	Diamond ... Saturn.
Blue,		Azure ...	Az ...	Sapphire ... Jupiter.
Red,		Gules ...	Gu ...	Ruby ... Mars.
Green,		Vert ...	Vert	Emerald ... Venus.
Purple,		Purpure	Purp.	Amethyst ... Mercury.
Orange,		Tenné ...	Tenné	Jacinth ... Dragon's head.
Murrey,		Sanguine	Sang.	Sardonyx ... Dragon's tail.

When a charge is of its natural colour, it is said to be proper, (ppr.) In the first column, the colours are described by their common names ; in the second, by their heraldic names ; while the third gives the abbreviations generally made use of in blazoning. Some heralds, however, when blazoning (viz., when describing in proper heraldic terms) the arms of noblemen, make use of the names of different precious stones to describe the colours : these are given in the fourth column ; and of different planets to describe the arms of sovereign princes, as in the fifth column.*

In engravings of arms, these tinctures are represented by dots or lines drawn across the shield in certain directions, as shewn under the head of tinctures at F. Thus *or, gold*, is shewn by dots ; *azure*, by horizontal lines, and so on.

FURS. F.

Besides metals and colours, shields and their charges are often represented as if covered with different furs. The ten most commonly used are shewn at F.

1. **ERMINE**—The field, ar., with small spots, sa. This is called powdering.

* In the limits to which we are here of necessity confined, it is impossible to enter more into the many interesting points connected with this and every other branch of the science, but these will be found fully explained in the "Lectures on Heraldry, shewing its application to the study of history and architecture, with numerous illustrations, including the armorial bearings and other devices of the sovereigns of England, by A. Barrington, M.D."

2. ERMINES—The field, sa., and the powdering, ar.
3. ERMINITES—The same as ermine, only it has a red hair on each side of the black.
4. ERMINOIS—Has the field, or, and the powdering, sable.
5. PEAN—The field, sable, and the powdering, or.
6. VAIR—Is either argent and azure, or azure and argent: it is formed by little bells, or cups, ranged in a line, in such a manner that the base argent is opposite to the base azure; but if the vair be of any other tinctures, it must be so expressed in blazoning.
7. COUNTERVAIR—Is when vair of the same tincture is placed base against base, and point against point.
8. VAIR EN POINT—Is when the point of one vair is opposite the base of another.
9. POTENT—Is formed of figures like crutch-heads.
10. POTENT COUNTER POTENT—Is formed of figures like crutch-heads, counterplaced.

OF CHARGES.

By a charge, we mean whatever is contained in the field of the escutcheon. Charges are generally divided into three classes—1. Honourable ordinaries; 2. Subordinate ordinaries, or subordinaries; and 3. Common charges.

1. *Of Honourable Ordinaries.* K.

These are formed of lines only, and receive different names, according to the disposition and direction of these lines. They are nine in number—viz., The Chief, Pale, Fess, Bar, Bend, Bend Sinister, Chevron, Saltire, and Cross, all of which are shewn at K. and O.

1. The *Chief* is formed by a line drawn horizontally across the upper part of the shield, at the distance of one-

third from the top. Examples are given at I 10, E 6, and T 4.*

The diminutive of the chief is the *Fillet* K,† the contents of which must not exceed a fourth part of the chief, of which it occupies the lowest portion.

2. The *Pale*, K, encloses a third of the field, and is formed by two perpendicular lines, drawn from the chief to the base of the escutcheon.

A shield divided into two equal parts by a vertical line passing through the centre, is blazoned, "Party, per pale, as at L and N, 5, 7, 9, and 11; S 2, T 15, R 8, T 10, is party, per pale, wavy."

When the field is divided into four or more equal parts by such vertical lines, and is of two different tinctures disposed alternately, it is said to be *paly*, as at K, which is paly of 6.

When a charge is in the direction of a pale, it is said to be *palewise*, or in pale, as at L.

3. The *Fess*, K, is as if the chief were brought down to occupy the centre of the shield.

4. The *Bar*, K, is formed by two horizontal lines in the same direction as in the fess, but enclosing only a fifth of the field, as at S 9, E 6, I 11.

From this ordinary we have *Barry*, viz.:—Where the field is divided by horizontal lines into four, six, or more equal parts of metal and colour, alternately, as at K, "barry of six."

The *Closest*, K, is half of the bar.

* Wherever these references are given, it will be well to refer to the figures in the Display, and compare them with the Blazon, which will be found under the head of "Description of the Figures." The terms used in blazoning will thus be very soon acquired.

† The Roman capital is introduced to shew that an example of the figure described is given in the Display, each compartment of which is indicated by one of the letters of the alphabet.

The *Barrulet*, K, is a fourth of the bar; when borne in couples, they are called "bars gemelles."

5. The *bend*, K, is formed by two diagonal lines drawn at equal distances from the centre of the shield, from the dexter chief to the sinister base; it contains the third part of the field, if charged, as at I 2 and 4, S 2, and T 6; and the fifth part, if uncharged. It has four diminutives—the *garter*, the *cotise*, the *bendlet*, and the *riband*:

The *garter*, K, contains one-half of the bend.

The *cotise*, or *cost*, K, generally accompanies the bend, one being placed on either side of it. Hence perhaps its name, from "cote," a rib.

The *bendlet*, K, contains a sixth part of the field.

The *riband*, K, is half a cotise, but does not touch the escutcheon at either end.

From this ordinary we derive—

Bendy, K, in which the whole field is divided into equal spaces, by lines drawn in the direction of a bend; also,

Party per bend, L, and

Bendwise, or in bend, L, which is said of a charge when it lies in the direction of a bend.

Barry bendy is when the field is divided by lines drawn in the direction of the bar and the bend, as at T 1, "Barry bendy, ar. and az."

Paly bendy, in that of the pale and bend, T 2—"Paly bendy, ar. and gu."

Bend enhanced, K. A charge is said to be enhanced when it is placed above its usual position.

6. *Bend sinister*, K. The bend, but in an opposite direction—viz., from the sinister chief to the dexter base.

It has two diminutives:—

The *scarp*, K, which contains one-half of the bend; and the *baston*, or *bâton*, which contains a fourth part of the bend. The *bâton* is borne as a mark of illegitimacy.

7. The *chevron*, K, occupies a fifth of the field, or a third when charged. Its diminutives are —

The *chevronel*, K, and N 18, which is half the width of the chevron; and the *couple close*, K, which is half of the chevronel.

From this ordinary we have party per chevron, as at L.

8. The *saltire*, K, is formed by a combination of two bends, one sinister, and the other dexter.

9. The *cross* is of more frequent occurrence than any other ordinary, and is borne in an almost innumerable variety of forms, several of them are shewn at O.

If charged, it occupies a third, and, if uncharged, a fifth of the field.

Subordinaries. H.

The pile, H, consists of two lines, terminating in a point, and is formed like a wedge. It generally issues from the chief, or upper part of the shield, but is also borne in bend; or proceeding from other parts, and is then said to be *issuing*, H. When one issues from the chief, and lies between two others issuing from the base, it is said to be *reversed*, H. *Barry pily* is when the piles run transversely across the field in the direction of bars; *pily* only, when in the direction of the pale. The pile is hewn at H, as are also the following.

The *lozenge* has four equal and parallel sides, but is not rectangular. When the field is divided by a number of lines drawn saltirewise, it is said to be *lozengy*, H.

The *mascle* is the lozenge voided; and *masculy* is lozengy voided.

The *rustre* resembles the mascle, only that it is voided *round*, instead of *square*.

The *fusil* resembles an elongated lozenge.

The *fret* is a figure which combines that of the saltire and the mascle, R 3. *Fretty*, H, is when the field is

covered with frets, or sticks, interlacing one another. If they exceed eight, the number of pieces should be specified, as “fretty of ten and twelve,” &c.

The *gyron*, when borne by itself, is drawn as at H; but (except the quarter) the space inclosed by any two straight lines drawn from the circumference of the shield, and meeting in the fess point, is called a gyron. The whole shield is often thus divided, and is then said to be gyronny of six, eight, ten, &c., R 7.

The *quarter* is also formed by two lines meeting in the fess point, but one is perpendicular, the other horizontal, and thus encloses a fourth part, or quarter of the field, whence its name. Shields divided quarterly, I 1, R 7, 9, 17, E 4, N 1.

The *canton* may be said to be a diminutive of the quarter, though its exact proportion is not determined, E 8, S 9; if placed in the sinister chief, which it seldom is, it must be blazoned “a canton sinister.”

The *inescutcheon* is a small escutcheon borne within the shield, in the fess point, I 1 and 7, or in *chief*, as at R 2.

The *orle* is an inner border, the field being visible both within and around it. The breadth is one-half of the border, H.

The *border* contains a fifth of the field in breadth, and runs all round the edge of the escutcheon, and parallel to it. When formed by straight lines, it is called simply a border; it may also be indented, H, inverted, engrailed, &c. Charges are frequently placed upon it; it is then said to be *charged*, as at H, and T 10. If the border is formed of colour and metal, alternately, it is called *compony*; if there be two rows of these alternate colours side by side, it is *countercompony*, H; and if more than two, *checky*, H; it is also borne *quarterly*, H.

The *tressure* is half the breadth of the orle, or a fourth of the border; it may be borne single, double, or treble,

and is frequently ornamented with fleur-de-lis on either side, as at N 7 and 9.

The *flanche*, of which two are always borne together, is formed by a portion of the circumference of a semicircle, and the side of the escutcheon.

The *flasque* and *voider* are considered as diminutives of the flanche, and are blazoned as flanches.

Subordinaries may be borne inverted, indented, engrailed, &c., like ordinaries, and must be so described.

Guttes, or drops, are of different tinctures, and are named accordingly, Q; their colour is shewn in the same way as that of other charges: thus when the field or any charge has these guttes upon it, it is said to be gutté, as at Q, and again at T 9.

When the drops are	Or	The shield, or charge, on which they are scat- tered, is said to be	Gutté d'or.
	Gules		" de sang.
	Vert		" d'olive.
	Argent		" d'eau.
	Azure		" de larmes.
	Sable		" de poix

ROUNDLES. F.

Roundles are small circular figures. Those that are of metal should be represented *flat*, and those of colour, of a globular form. They are thus named:—

Name.	Tincture.	Represent.
1. Bezants...Or	{ Bezzants, Gold coin, (Eastern, probably from the Crusades.)	
2. Plates ... Ar.	Silver coin.	
3. Torteaux Gules	Wastals, (Cakes.)	
4. Hurts ... Azure	Hurtleberries.	
5. Pommes Vert	Apples.	
6. Golpes ... Purpure ...	Wounds.	
7. Pellets... Sable	—	
8. Guzes ... Sanguine...	Eyeballs.	
9. Oranges Tenné	Oranges.	
10. Fountain — ...	Fountain.	

COMMON CHARGES. M AND Q.

There is no object, animate or inanimate, real or imaginary, but may constitute a *charge* in heraldry; animals, or parts of animals, are frequently met with. They are placed in different positions, of which the following are the principal, as shewn at M.

Rampant—is when a lion, or other animal, is represented standing on one of its hind legs, with one eye only visible, I 1, N 2 and 7; if with the tail between its legs, it is said to be *rampant coward*.

Rampant gardant—the same, but looking full-faced.

Rampant regardant—the same, but looking towards its tail.

Passant—passing, or walking along.

Passant gardant—the same, but with the head affrontée, or looking full-faced, as the lions of England.

Passant regardant—the same, but looking behind him.

Couchant—an animal lying on its belly, with the head lifted up, T 7.

Saliant—in a springing position.

Statant—when standing.

Naissant—is a part of an animal coming out of a fess, or any other ordinary, T. 13.

Debruised—any animal having an ordinary laid over it.

The example given is a lion rampant gardant, debruised of a fess; another may be seen at N 2, in the arms of Hardress.

Addorsed—Two animals placed back to back.

Combattant—the same, face to face.

Dismembered—an animal without legs or tail.

Couped—any part of an animal cut off *even*. The example given is a lion's jamb, couped.

Erased—when the part is *torn* off.

Almost all the above terms are applied exclusively to beasts of prey. The following are generally used in describing tame animals :—

Sejant—any animal in a sitting posture.

Cabossed—the head of a buck, or any other animal, that is placed full-faced, or affrontée, I 8.

Attired—is said of the antlers or horns of a stag, hart, or buck; but bulls, unicorns, &c., are said to be *armed* of their horns.

At gaze—the hart, stag, buck, or hind, when full-faced, is said to be at gaze; all other beasts in this attitude are called *gardant*.

Tripping—deer having the right foot lifted up.

Lodged—deer when lying down.

The following apply exclusively to birds :—

Inverted—wings with the points downwards.

Rousdant—a bird rising, or preparing to take wing; it is generally applied to the heavier birds, as the swan.

Trussing—the example is an eagle trussing a mallard.

Displayed—having the wings expanded. Example, an eagle displayed, N 11, S 1, I 7 and 9.

Volant—a bird flying.

Conjoined in lure—two wings joined together, with their tips downwards, E 4.

Erect—wings turned upwards.

Jessed and belled—when hawks are represented with their bells, they are said to be *belled*. Jesses are the thongs with which the bells are attached, and when these are hanging loose, or *flotant*, the bird is said to be *jessed and belled*.

Pelican in her piety—is when she is represented in her nest feeding her young.

Naiant—is said of fish, when in fess, or placed horizontally across the field.

Embowed—when the body is bent, like the dolphin.

Hauriant—fish, when in pale.

Fretted—the example is three trouts, fretted in triangle, the heads, or, and tails, ar., for the name of Trout-beck.

Fish of all sorts are borne in coat-armour, from the whale to the sprat, but when of no particular denomination, and of small size, they are simply blazoned as fish—e. g., “Gu., a chevron, between three fishes, ar.”

Nowed—serpents are generally thus represented—tied up in a knot, as it were—“Gu., an adder, nowed, or,” as at Q.

Pegasus—“Az., a pegasus, volant, ar.” the arms of the middle Temple.

The entire figure of man is sometimes borne, as in what is called the

Prester John—the device of the see of Chichester.

Vambraced—implies that the whole limb is covered with armour. The three legs conjoined, as in the arms of the Isle of Man, are vambraced, Q.

The heavenly bodies, sun, moon, and stars, are thus described:—

Sun in its glory—no colour need be mentioned: it is always *or*, and when eclipsed, *sable*.

Moon—is said to be *in her complement* when at the full; *in her detriment*, when eclipsed; *decrescent*, Q. with the horns pointed to the sinister side; *increcent*, Q, with the horns pointing to the dexter side.

Crescent—has the horns turned upwards, S 11, I 5 & 12.

Star or *Estoile*, S 11—it differs from a mullet, E 8, in the rays being crooked, instead of straight.

Imaginary Animals.

These can neither be clasped under the head of birds,

beasts, nor fishes, being often a combination of all. Those most resembling beasts, are—

The Centaur, Sagittarius, Harpy, Triton, Mermaid, Antelope, (heraldic,) Unicorn, Pegasus, Musimon, Dragon, and Griffin.

Those resembling birds, are—

The Martlet, Allerion, T 6, Cockatrice, Wyvern, Phœnix, Cannet, (a duck, sans beak and feet.)

With the exception of griffins, martlets, and unicorns, these imaginary figures are seldom met with in English heraldry.

The vegetable kingdom also contributes its share to heraldic charges, and there are a few terms applied to them which require a brief notice.

Thus trees, or plants, are said to be *eradicated*, when the roots are left; *accrued*, if full-blown; *pendent*, if drooping; *fructed*, if bearing fruit; *slipped*, when irregularly broken off; *couped*, when cut off; *blasted*, when deprived of their leaves. The fleur-de-lis, which was, till the late revolution, the arms of France, is also borne as a mark of difference, as we have before seen. The white and red roses, the favourite ensigns of York and Lancaster; also the trefoil, the quatrefoil, &c., as at N 3, and T 9.

Parts of Man.

Any part of the human body may constitute a charge, the head, arms, legs, S 14.

We say *embowed* when the arm is bent back with the elbow to the dexter side; *counterembowed* when to the sinister side. If armed it is said to be vambraced, as at Q.

Of Blazoning.

By blazoning a coat of arms is meant describing it in

proper heraldic terms. The following are the principal rules to be observed :—

Be as concise as possible; avoid tautology, especially as respects the words, *of, or, and, with*. The name of the same metal or colour should never be used twice: to avoid this, if a tincture occur a second time in describing the same arms you must say, “*of the first, of the second, &c.*,” e. g., Q 1 would be blazoned, “Vert, a chevron, ar., between 3 cross-crosslets, sa., a chief of the *second*,” viz., a chief, *ar.*

When a charge is of the same colour as the field, you must say, “*of the field, or of the first,*” instead of repeating the colour, viz., if the field be all of one metal or colour. Begin your blazon with a description of the field, and mention its divisions (if any) with the colours of each division, thus—Q 3 is “party per pale, indented, argent and gules, a fess, countercharged;” then name the principal *ordinary*, and its particulars, if not plain, (as I 11, “or, 3 bars, *wavy*, gu.”) then any charges which *surround* the ordinary, and afterwards those that are *upon* it. The chief, or canton, or any charge that occupies a fixed place in the field is generally blazoned last. Now compare this description with the following blazon of Q 2, which is the same as Q 1, with the addition of three pellets on the chevron, as it will illustrate most of the foregoing rules, thus :—“Vert, on a chevron, ar., between three cross-crosslets, sa., as many pellets, a chief of the *second*.”

The position of the charges must be described—viz., whether they are placed bendways, paleways, barways, &c., thus, Q 6—“Gu., three swords, barways, ppr., pom-melled and hilted, or.” And the attitude of such charges, if they are animals, as well as their tincture, M, Ar., a lion *rampant, proper*, and T 7, a lion, *couchant*.

It is a law in heraldry that colour must never be placed upon colour, metal upon metal, nor fur upon fur. When

the field is of two tinctures, the charge upon it is often *countercharged*, as at Q 3, which is "Party per pale indented, ar. and gu., a fess, countercharged," viz., where the field is metal, the charge is colour, and where the field is colour, the charge is metal. Again, at Q 5, T 10, E 8, and X 7.

Where the ordinary is formed by any other than straight lines, it must be named as Q 4, "Ar., a fess, superengrailed, or," viz., engrailed on its upper edge only, or as at O, and R. 17.

DISPOSITIONS. L.

By this we mean the position in which any charge is placed. This is often either on some one of the ordinaries, as in the examples at L, which would be thus blazoned:—"Argent, on a pale, azure, three plates;" "Azure, on a bend, argent, three pommes." But if the same charges were borne, as in the three next figures—viz., *without any ordinary*, instead of saying, *on* a pale, *on* a bend, we should say, *in* pale, *in* bend, the charges retaining the same position as before, but the ordinaries on which they were placed being removed.

OF MARSHALLING OR QUARTERING COAT ARMOUR.

Marshalling, or quartering, is the proper arrangement of two or more coats in the same shield, and serves to indicate the families to which the bearer has become allied, either by his own marriage, or by that of his ancestors.

There are three principal rules to be observed in marshalling the arms of married persons:—

1. The arms of the husband must be placed on the dexter side of the escutcheon, and those of the wife on the sinister.
2. No husband can impale his wife's arms with his own on a *surcoat* of arms, *banner*, or *ensign*.
3. The arms of the wife must not be surrounded with

the order of the Garter, or the insignia of any other order, but must be placed upon a separate shield.

If a man marry an *heiress*, and *has issue by her*, he may, *after her father's death*, bear his wife's arms over his own, on an escutcheon of *pretence*, (as at P 13;) this is to shew that he has a *pretension* to her estates. If a widower marry a second wife, his late and present wife's arms may be placed on the sinister side of the escutcheon, his own being on the dexter, as at P 14.

If the first wife were an heiress, and had issue, he may place her arms upon an escutcheon of *pretence*, in the fess point of the dexter side, over his own, as at P 15, the arms of the second wife occupying the sinister side of the escutcheon.

Where the wife is an heiress, and has issue, such issue is entitled to quarter their mother's arms with those of their father; the father's being in the first and fourth quarter, and the mother's in the second and third as at P 16.

If either the arms of the husband or wife be surrounded by a border, the border must be shewn as if cut off at the line of impalement, as at P 17, and not continued all round the coat of arms of which it forms a part.

A widow bears the arms of her husband, impaled with her own, but places them upon a lozenge, as on the hatchment at P 2. If she be an heiress, the arms of her late husband must be placed upon a lozenge, and her own on an escutcheon of *pretence* over them.

ARMS OF A KNIGHT AND HIS LADY.

The arms of a knight must be on one shield, surrounded by the motto of his order of knighthood; those of his wife being placed upon a separate shield, as in the example at S 17, which are the arms of Sir Robert Stopford, the gallant hero of Acre.

ARMS OF A BACHELOR.

While a man remains a bachelor, he bears the arms of his father, with such difference as belongs to him as first, second, or third son, as will be explained under the head of differences, as at P 7.

ARMS OF A MAID.

An unmarried daughter bears her father's arms on a *lozenge-shaped* shield, without any addition or alteration, as at P 8.

If a maiden or dowager lady of quality be married to a commoner, or to a nobleman of inferior rank to her own, their arms must be placed on separate shields, side by side; that of the husband on the dexter, and that of the wife on the sinister side, as shewn at T 16. As the lady still retains, not only her title and rank, but even her widow or maiden name, she must continue to bear her own arms on a *lozenge*, with the insignia of her rank, coronet, supporters, &c., as before her marriage.

ARMS OF A BISHOP.

A bishop impales his paternal arms with those of the see, the latter being on the dexter side, as at V 7. The same rule is followed in other arms of office, as in the example at W 10, which are the official arms of the late Sir George Nayler, Garter King-at-Arms.

ARMS OF A BARONET.

The arms of a baronet are distinguished by the addition of the badge of Ulster—viz., “an inescutcheon, argent, ensigned, with a sinister hand, erect, apaumy, gules,” as at R 2. The badge is shewn by itself, at S 19. It may be borne in the dexter or middle chief, or in the fess point.

The arms of a baronet of Nova Scotia are distinguished by the following badge, which is suspended from the shield by an orange riband—viz., “in an escutcheon,

argent, a saltire, azure, thereon an inescutcheon of the arms of Scotland, with an imperial crown above the escutcheon, and encircled with the motto, ‘Fax mentis honestæ gloria.’”

OF DIFFERENCES, MARKS OF CADENCY OR BRISURES.

Differences serve to distinguish the arms of the sons from those of the father.

Thus the first son bears his father's arms, differenced by a label, as at L 1. The second son bears the same arms, differenced with a crescent, as at T 3. The third, with a mullet, and so on. These differences are shewn at L.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The present mode of distinguishing illegitimate children is by placing over their arms a baton, as at K.

OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF ARMS.

Arms may be arranged under the following heads:—

1. *Arms of Dominion or National Arms.*—Such as belong to the sovereign.

2. *Feudal Arms, or Arms of Dignities.*—Lawyers tell us, says Nisbet, that there were of old “noble feus,” which nobilitate their possessors, though ignoble. They were also styled *dignified feus*, such as dukedoms, marquises, earldoms, and great lordships, and to these certain ensigns or figures were annexed. Examples at S 5 and 15, T 5, R 7 and 9, and N 2.

3. Arms of office have been before spoken of, W 10, V 1, 2, 5, 7, 8.

4. *Arms of Adoption and Substitution.*—One having no children may give away his estate to a stranger on condition of his taking his name and arms; this is done either by the sign-manual of the sovereign, or by Act of Parliament. Example at N 1.

5. *Arms of Augmentation or Concession* are either marks of special favour of the sovereign, or rewards for eminent services, whether in the field or in the senate. E 4, 6, 7, 8; S 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 13; I 1, 11, 12; T 4, 8, 9; N 3, 11.

6. *Armes Parlantes, or Canting Arms*, are such as have allusion to the name of the bearer. *Vide* I 4; N 12; S 14.

7. *Arms of Patronage*.—The arms of noblemen, to whom large grants of land were made, were often borne by those who held lands under them; hence we find, in many counties, that different families bear arms which very much resemble each other. T 3; N 6.

8. *Arms of Bodies Corporate, Towns, &c.*—Among these are the universities, municipal corporations, the different guilds and companies of the City of London. R 12, 13, and 14.

9. *Composed and Collateral Arms*.—Composing a coat of arms is still frequent with us, says Nisbet, to shew alliance with other families, and also among cadets or younger sons, who add to their paternal arms some part of their mother's arms, to shew their maternal descent. T 12 and 14; N 16, 17, and 18, are examples of arms borne collaterally.

OF THE EXTERNAL ORNAMENTS OF THE SHIELD.

Of Crowns.

The arms of the sovereign are distinguished by being surmounted by the imperial crown.

The crowns shewn at W are those generally granted by the sovereigns for distinguished naval or military service.

W 12.—The radiated or eastern crown consists of a circlet of gold surmounted with rays.

W 7.—The celestial crown is the same as the eastern, except that each ray has a star upon it.

W 8.—The mural crown, a circle of gold, surmounted with battlements.

W 13.—The naval crown has alternate masts and sterns of ships upon a circle of gold.

The crown vallery is composed of a circle of gold, with pointed pales, or palisadoes, fastened round it.

Of Coronets.

Coronets serve for distinguishing the different ranks of the peerage, each rank having its distinct coronet.

The coronet of the Prince of Wales differs from the imperial crown principally in having only one arch; those of the royal dukes have no arch.

Dukes.—A circle of gold, with eight strawberry leaves, five of which are seen in drawings, as at W 1.

Marquis.—A circle of gold, with four strawberry leaves, and as many pearls on pyramidal points, of an equal height with the leaves. In drawings 3 of the former, and 2 of the latter, are shewn. W 2.

Earl.—A circle of gold, with eight pyramidal points, each supporting a large pearl at the top; the interstices being adorned with strawberry leaves, but the latter much lower than the points. W 3.

Viscount.—Sixteen pearls set close together on the upper edge of a circle of gold. Nine appear in drawings. W 4.

Baron.—Six pearls, set at equal distances, on a circle of gold. Four appear in drawings. W 5.

The coronets of peeresses are the same as those of peers.

A bishop ranks as a baron, but bears a mitre instead of a coronet. V 7. The archbishop's mitre issues from a ducal coronet. V 1.

French coronets differ somewhat from the English; they are shewn at W 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

The cap of maintenance formerly belonged to the rank

of a duke, but is now used indiscriminately, and frequently placed beneath the crest instead of the wreath; it is of crimson velvet turned up with ermine, and is shewn at B 1, where it supports the crest of the Earl of Derby.

OF HELMETS.

Helmets are placed immediately upon the shield, and differ according to the rank of the bearer.

1. For the sovereign and princes of the blood, the helmet is of gold, full-faced, and open, with six bars, lined with crimson, as shewn at W 6.

2. For peers, a helmet of steel with five bars of gold, lined with crimson, and placed a little in profile, as at W 11.

3. For baronets and knights, a helmet of steel, full-faced, without bars, with its beaver or vizor open, ornamented with gold, and lined with crimson. W 9.

4. For an esquire or gentleman, a helmet of steel, placed in profile, with the vizor down, ornamented with gold, W 14.

The Crest, or Cognizance.

The crest was essentially an ornament of the helmet, on the top of which it was placed, and was a mark of distinction by which followers might recognise their chief. It generally consists of some portion of the coat armour of the bearer, or is adopted in commemoration of some service connected with the family history. Examples are given at B 1, 3, 4, 5.

The Wreath, or Torse. B.

Represents the chaplet which was worn round the helmet, and which was stuffed so as to resist the stroke of a sword. It is generally of a metal and colour, placed alternately, the metal being always first. Unless otherwise expressed, the crest is supposed to be placed upon a wreath.

OF BADGES, OR DEVICES.

The badge somewhat resembles the crest, but differs from it in never being placed upon a wreath; it was intended to be worn by servants and retainers, *vide R 17*, where the badges of Lord De la Warr are placed on either side the crest.

Royal Badges.

Those borne by the different sovereigns of England are shewn at N U and X.

The Mantling, or Lambrequin,

Was originally intended to represent a piece of cloth or leather, which was worn at the top of the helmet to protect it from blows of the sword. It is shewn on the helmets, over the arms of Prince Albert at Y. As now often represented, it more resembles the French manteau, or military habit, worn by commanders in the field. This form is shewn over the duke's arms at I.

Mottos.

The ancient cri d'armes, or war-cry—though many have their origin merely in the fancy of the bearer, or are chosen in allusion to some circumstance, of which it was wished to perpetuate the recollection. *Vide* that of Prince Albert at Y, “Treu & fest.”

Supporters.

Examples of these are given at P 6, T 16. The supporters of the royal arms are the lion and the unicorn.

The use of supporters is now limited to peers of the realm, peeresses, and knights of the Bath.

* * * *The DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES follows, which, by mistake,
is paged incorrectly.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

EACH COMPARTMENT IS DISTINGUISHED BY A SEPARATE LETTER.

A.

1. Figure of John of Eltham, second son of Edward II., from his tomb in Westminster Abbey; first example of coronet with strawberry leaves.
2. The Beauséant, or standard of the Templars, from a window in the Temple Church.
3. Upper part of the effigy of a bishop; from a tomb on the south side of the Temple Church, shewing the old form of mitre. The crosier and the two fingers of the right hand extended, as when giving the blessing.
4. Figure of Magnaville, Earl of Essex, from his monument in the Temple Church. His shield is the earliest instance known of the introduction of armorial bearings in monumental sculpture.

B.

1. The crest of the Earls of Derby.—On a chapeau, gu., turned up erm., arf eagle, wings endorsed, or, feeding an infant in its nest, ppr., swaddled, az., banded, of the third.
2. The obverse of the seal of King Edward I., being the earliest instance in which arms were introduced on the caparisons of horses.

3. Crest of the Dukes of Hamilton.—Out of a ducal coronet, or, an oak tree, fructed, and penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame-saw, ppr., in a frame of the first.

4. Crest of the Earls of Warwick.—A bear, erect, ar., muzzled, gu., collared and chained, or, supporting a ragged staff, of the first.

5. A talbot, statant, or; the crest of the Marquis of Westminster, (Grosvenor.)

C.

1. Badge of the Black Prince.—The sun issuing from the clouds. This badge was also borne by his father.

2. The surcoat, helmet, and crest of the Black Prince, as now suspended over his tomb in Canterbury cathedral. The surcoat is charged with the arms of France and England, quarterly.

3. The Prince of Wales's feathers, issuing from a ducal coronet, with the motto “*Ich dien.*”

4. Arms of the Black Prince.—Quarterly, France and England. Hanging by the side of the shield is the scabbard of his sword; the sword itself is said to have been taken away by Cromwell.

5. The Prince of Wales's feathers on an escutcheon, with his gauntlet on the sinister side; from his tomb in Canterbury cathedral. On a window opposite the tomb of John of Gaunt, in St. Paul's, was one of his devices, “In a field, sa., three ostrich feathers, erm., the quills and scrolls, or—to distinguish him from his eldest brother, the Prince of Wales, who always bore them *ar.*

D.

1. The oriflamme, the ancient banner of France, as borne for the last time at the battle of Agincourt.

2. The gonfannon of the Pope, having on it the ‘Agnus

Dei" resting upon a Bible, and supporting a staff, to which is attached a forked pennon, charged with the cross of St. George.

3. Represents the form of standard used in and before the time of Henry VII. At the staff end is the cross of St. George. Next to this is the badge, (the lion,) and then the motto, on two motto bends.

E.

1. The pennon or guydon of William the Conqueror ; from the Bayeux tapestry.

2. The banner of Stephen, borne at the battle of Northallerton.

3. Banner of Harold, from the Bayeux tapestry. It is in the form of a dragon, with the words, "Hic, Harold," written over it.

4. Arms of Seymour.—Quarterly ; first and fourth, or, on a pile, gu., between six fleurs-de-lis, az., three lions of England, (being the coat of augmentation granted by King Henry VIII. on his marriage with Lady Jane Seymour;) second and third, gu., two wings conjoined in lure, the tips downwards, or, for Seymour.

5. Arms of William I. and Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, fifth Earl of Flanders.—Gu., two lions, passant, guardant, or, for England, impaling gyronny of eight, or and azure, over all an inescutcheon, gu., for Flanders.

6. Duke of Rutland.—Or, two bars, az., a chief, quarterly, of the last and gu. ; on the first and fourth, two fleurs-de-lis, of the first ; on the second and third, a lion of England. This chief was anciently gu., the alteration being an honorary augmentation, to shew a descent from the blood royal of King Edward IV.

7. Abergavenny.—Gu., on a saltire, ar., a rose of the field, barbed and seeded, ppr., for Neville of Raby, differenced by a label upon a crescent—the mark of the eldest son of the second house.

8. Lane.—Per fess, or and az., a chevron, gu., between three mullets, countercharged, on a canton of the third, as many lions of England, being an augmentation granted by Charles II.

F.

Tinctures and furs, with the names attached to each.

Roundles.—1. Bezants; 2. Plates; 3. Torteaux; 4. Hurts; 5. Pommes; 6. Golpes; 7. Pellets; 8. Guzes; 9. Oranges; 10. Fountain.

G.

Points in the shield, with their respective names attached.

H.

Subordinaries, with the names attached to each.

Borders.—If there be a *chief* in the coat, the border runs *under* the chief; but if a chevron, pale, or other ordinary, it must run *over* them. If a coat with a border be impaled with another, the border must stop at the line of impalement, as at P 17. The border generally implies *inferiority* to the original coat, inasmuch as it shews that the bearer was not entitled to that coat as originally granted, as in the case of the Dukes of Beaufort and Richmond, who bear the royal arms *within a border*; and in the result of the Scrope and Grosvenor contest, by which Sir Gilbert was adjudged to bear the arms within a border, as a mark of *diminution*. We frequently meet with it in the arms of corporate bodies, where it is added to the arms of the founders or other benefactors; thus of the seventeen colleges at Cambridge, no less than nine have this distinction. The same observation applies to the inns of court in London.

I.

1. Arms and crest of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.—Quarterly; first and fourth, gu., a cross, ar., between

five plates, in saltire in each quarter, for Wellesley; second and third, or, a lion, rampant, gu., for Colley; and as an honourable augmentation, in chief, an escutcheon, charged with the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, conjoined, being the union badge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. *Crest.*—Out of a ducal coronet, or, a demi-lion, rampant, gu., holding a forked pennon, of the last, flowing to the sinister, one-third per pale from the staff, ar., charged with the cross of St. George. The mantling which is placed behind the duke's achievement is of crimson, lined with *ermine*. The introduction of fur into the mantling would seem in opposition to the rule laid down on this subject by some, but that rule more properly applies to the *lambrequin*, or small piece which was worn over the helmet, than to the kind of cloak or mantle which it has been long customary to place behind an armorial achievement. In this matter much is left to the taste and discretion of the herald painter, though it would be well if the plan laid down by Edmondson, for peers and knights companions of the several orders, were never deviated from—viz., to make the doubling, or lining of ermine, with rows of spots equal to those of the guards on the coronation robes; thus, a baron would have two rows, a viscount two and a half, an earl three, a marquis three and a half, and a duke four.

1 *a.* The Pennon of Nevill.—“A silver saltire upon martial red.”

2. Arms of Sir Roger de Clarendon, a natural son of the Black Prince.—Or, on a bend, sa., three ostrich feathers, the pen of each fixed in a scroll, ar.

3. The crest of Lauderdale.—On an imperial crown, ppr., a lion, sejant, affrontée, gu., ducally crowned, holding in the dexter paw a sword, ppr., pommeled and hilt, or, and in the sinister a fleur-de-lis, az.

4. Shakespear.—Or, on a bend, sable, a tilting spear of the field.

5. Percy Badge.—A crescent, ar., within the horns, per pale, sa. and gu., charged with a double manacle, or, fesswise.

6. Vere Badge.—Gu., a mullet, ar.

7. Clarendon.—Ar., on a cross, gu., five escallops, or, on an inescutcheon, ar., the eagle of Prussia, an augmentation granted by the King of Prussia.

8. Mecklenburg.—Or, a buffalo's head, cabossed, sa., attired, ar., through the nostrils, an annulet of the last, ducally crowned, gu., the attire passing through the crown.

9. Germany.—Or, an eagle with two heads, displayed, sa.

10. Douglas.—Ar., a human heart, gu., imperially crowned, ppr., on a chief, az., three mullets of the field.

11. Drummond.—Or, three bars, wavy, gu., the shield resting on a mound, vert, semée of galtraps, ppr., with the motto, “Gang warilie.”

12. Shovel.—Gu., a chevron, erm., in chief, two crescents, ar., in base, a fleur-de-lis, or.

J.

Lines of Division, with the names attached.

K.

Ordinaries, with the names under each.

L.

Partition Lines and Dispositions. Differences—1. The label, or file, was anciently borne *throughout*, or across the field, as at N 16 and Y, though now it is usually drawn couped, as in this fig. Where the number of points is not mentioned, it is understood that there are three; if the label pass from side to side of the field, as that at N 16, we call it “a label of five points *throughout*.” That on the arms of Prince Albert would be a “label

throughout, ar." The label of three points is that now generally used for distinction of families. The label of one, two, three, four, or five points, is also frequently used as a *bearing*. If there be only one label on a shield, and it stands in chief, its position need not be mentioned; if elsewhere, it must; if placed bendways, it should be noticed in the blazon. The label in the arms of Prince Albert is drawn after the ancient method. It is now generally represented as at L. 2. Crescent, for second son. 3. Mullet, for third son. The rowel of a spur is, in French, called *molette*; but this seems more properly to apply to the *pierced* mullet. When of more than five points, the number should be expressed. 4. Martlet, (fourth son) a fabulous bird, shaped like a martin, without legs. It is also very common as a *bearing* in coat armour, besides being used as a difference. 5. Annulet, fifth son. 6. Fleur-de-lia, sixth son. 7. Rose, seventh son. The heraldic rose is always full-blown, and backed by five green barbs, or involucra. When the barbs are *vert*, and the seeds *yellow*, they are sometimes blazoned *proper*. 8. Cross moline, eighth son. 9. Cinquefoil, for the ninth son.

M.

Charges, with the Names attached to each.

N.

1. Northumberland.—As an example of arms of Adoption and Substitution. Quarterly: first and fourth, or, a lion, rampant, az., (being the ancient arms of the Duke of Brabant and Lovain;) second and third, gu., three lucies, or pikes, hauriant, ar., for Lucy.

1. a. The dun bull, the badge of the Nevills.

1. b. A merchant's mark, from a three-light decorated window, in the east end of the south aisle of St. Martin's church, Micklegate, York. It is assigned to Nicolas de

Langton, who was mayor of York in 1342, for the *seventeenth* time.

2. Hardress.—Gu., a lion, rampant, erm., debruised by a chevron, or.
3. Tankerville.—Gu., an inescutcheon, ar., within an orle of eight cinquefoils, erm.
4. Badge of Edward I.—A rose, or, the leaves and stalk, vert.
5. Henry I. and Alice of Brabant—viz., England, impaling, or, a lion, rampant, az., for Brabant.
6. Avignon.—Az., two keys, saltireways, the dexter, or, the sinister, ar.
7. Henry I. and Matilda of Scotland—viz., England, impaling, or, a lion, rampant, within a double tressure, fleury, counterfleuried, gu., for Matilda of Scotland.
8. Badge of Henry II.—A genet, passant, between two slips of broom.
9. Mary Queen of Scots and the Dauphin of France.—Party per pale, on the sinister side, the arms of Scotland, impaled, by *dimidiation*, with those of France; so that “one fleur-de-lis, in chief, and half of the fleur-de-lis in base, are *absconded* by the arms of Scotland.”
10. Badge of Edward III.—A stock of a tree couped and eradicated, or, with two sprigs issuant therefrom, vert.
11. Ramsay.—Party per pale, or, the sinister side, his paternal arms, an eagle displayed, sa., beaked and membered, gu., on his breast a crescent of the last, for difference, impaling on the dexter a dexter hand, holding a sword, in pale, ar., hilted and pomelled, or, piercing a man’s heart, gu., the point supporting an imperial crown, ppr.—an augmentation granted by James VI.
12. Lopus.—Az., a wolf’s head, erased, ar., langued, gu.
13. Rose en soleil, a badge of Edward IV.
14. Fox’s tail: a badge of Henry IV.

15. A beacon, or, flames, ppr., a badge of Henry V.
- 16, 17, 18. Example of arms borne collaterally.—Margaret, daughter of Edward I., and her two husbands, viz.,
 16. Her own arms being the lions of England, differenced with a label of five points *throughout*, ar.
 17. Sa., a lion, rampant, ar., crowned, or, for Lord Segrave, her first husband; and,
 18. Or, three chevronels, sa., for Sir Walter de Manney, her second husband.

O.

Crosses, with the names affixed.

P.

FUNERAL HATCHMENTS, ESCUTCHEONS, & ACHIEVEMENTS.

Hatchments.

1. Widower.—Ar., a chev., gu., impaled with or, a fess, az. Crest, a crescent, ar.
2. Widow.—Same arms, on a lozenge.
3. Bishop.—Ar., on a saltire, gu., an escallop shell, or, the arms of his see, impaled with his own, ar., a fess, sa.
4. Husband.—Ar., a chevron, gu., impaled with or, a fess, az.
5. Wife.—Same arms.
6. Baroness.—On a lozenge-shaped shield, ar., a fess, az., surmounted by her coronet. Supporters, two griffins, ppr.
7. Bachelor, the last of the family, shewn by the skull.—Ar., a chevron, gu., impaling, or, a fess, az.
8. Maiden, the last of the family.—Same arms, with a crescent for difference, (being that of her father.)

Funeral Escutcheons.

9. Escutcheon of a baron's crest.
11. Ditto of a cipher.

10. Funeral banner of a duke, K.G., dying unmarried, having the badge of his order, (the cross of St. George surrounded by the garter,) surmounted with the coronet of his rank.

Achievements.

12. Arms of Husband and Wife.—Ar., a pale, gu., for the husband, impaled with ar., a bend, az. for the wife.

13. Husband and Wife, the wife being an heiress.—Ar., a pale, gu., on an escutcheon of pretence, ar., a bend, az.

14. Husband and two Wives.—Ar., a pale, gu., impaled with ar., a bend, az., in chief, for the first wife, and ar., a pile purpure, in base, for the second.

15. Husband and two Wives, the first being an heiress. Ar., a pale, gu., on an escutcheon of pretence, ar., a bend, az., for the first wife, impaling ar., a pile purpure, for the second.

16. Arms of the Son, where the mother was an heiress.—Quarterly: first and fourth, ar., a pale, gu., for the father; second and third, ar., a bend, vert, for the mother.

17. Gu., a fess, or, within a border, ar., impaling ar., a cross, gu.

Q.

The charges on the first twelve shields have the names written under them, and therefore require no further description.

1. Vert, a chevron, ar., between three cross-crosslets, sa., a chief of the second.

2. Vert, on a chevron, ar., three torteaux between as many cross-crosslets, sa., a chief, of the second.

3. Party per pale, indented, ar. and gu., a fess, counterchanged.

4. Ar., a fess, super-engrailed, az.

5. Party per fess, gu. and ar., a pale, counterchanged.

6. Gu., three swords, barwise, ppr., pomelled and hilted, or.

R.

1. A portcullis, or, one of the badges of Henry VII.
2. Sir A. Bannerman.—Gu., a banner displayed, ar., thereon a canton, az., charged with the cross of St. Andrew; on an inescutcheon of the second, the badge of Ulster.
3. A fret, or, a badge of the Nevills, derived from the Audleys, whose arms were "gu., fretty, or."
4. Chester.—Az., a garb, or. This is now borne by the Marquis of Westminster, quartered with the arms of Westminster. [Garb is from the French *Gerbe*, a sheaf; if of wheat, it is sufficient to blazon it a garb; but if of any other grain, the kind must be expressed. If the straw is of a different tincture to the ears, it must be noticed—e.g., a garb, *vert*, eared, *or*. Some heralds deem it sufficient to say simply a garb, without mentioning the tincture.]
5. Gu., a water-bouget, ar., the badge of Roos.
6. Arms of Austria.—Gu., a fess, ar.
7. Argyle.—Quarterly: first and fourth, gyronny, of eight pieces, or and sa., for Campbell; second and third, ar., a lymphad, sa., sails thirled up, flag and pennants flying, gu., for Lorn.
8. Richard I. and Berengaria, of Navarre.—The lions of England, impaling, az., a cross, pommy, ar., for Navarre.
9. Montrose.—Quarterly: First and fourth, or, on a chief, sa., three escallops of the first, for Graham; second and third, ar., three roses, gu., barbed and seeded, ppr., for Montrose.
10. The Stafford knot.
11. The Bouchier knot.
12. Arms of the University of Cambridge.—Gu., on a cross, erm., between four lions, passant, guardant, or, a

bible, lying fessways, of the last, clasped and garnished of the third, the clasps in base.

13. London.—Ar., a cross, gu., in the dexter chief quarter, a dagger erect, of the second.

14. University of Oxford.—Az., on a book, open, ppr., garnished, or, on the dexter side, seven seals of the last, the words, “Dominus illuminatio mea,” between three open crowns of the second.

15. Hungerford device, derived from the Peverels, whose arms were, az., three garbs, or.—A garb, or, with a sickle, ppr., united by a golden cord.

16. Vere device. A silver bottle, with a blue cord.

17. De la Warr.—Quarterly: first and fourth, ar., a fess, dancetté, sa., for West; second and third, gu., a lion, rampant, ar., armed and langued, az., between eight cross-crosslets, fitché, in orle, of the second. Crest: out of a ducal coronet, or, a griffin's head, az., ears and beak, of the first. Two badges, the dexter a crampet, or, the inside per pale, az. and gu., charged with a text r of the first; the sinister, a rose, per pale, ar. and gu., seeded and barbed, vert. This crest is mentioned by mistake, at p. 95, as being placed upon a *wreath*, but it issues from a *coronet*; and where there is a coronet there is never a wreath—the coronet, however, distinguishes it from a badge in the same way as the wreath does.

S.

1. Carnegie, Earl of Northesk.—Or, an eagle, displayed, sa., armed and membered, gu., charged on the breast with a naval crown, of the first, over the eagle, the word “Trafalgar,” as an honourable augmentation, granted by George III.

2. John de Beaufort.—Per pale, ar. and az., on a bend, gu., the lions of England, with a label of three points, of the second, charged with nine fleurs-de-lis, or.

3. Harris.—Erm., on a chevron, az., three wolves' heads, erased, or, on a canton of the second, a fleur-de-lis of the third.

4. Lake.—A coat of augmentation to be borne in the first quarter; gu., a dexter arm, embowed, in armour, issuing from the sinister side of the shield, holding a sword, erect, all ppr., thereto affixed a banner, ar., charged with a cross, between sixteen escutcheons of the first; on the cross, a lion, passant, guardant, or.

5. Bohun, Earl of Hereford.—Az., three garbs, or.

6. Hay, Earl of Errol.—Ar., three escutcheons, gu.

7. King's College, Cambridge.—Sa., three roses, ar., on a chief, party per pale, az., a fleur-de-lis of France, and gu., a lion of England.

8. Gerard.—Ar., a saltire, gu., in the fess point a crown, or.

9. Holmes.—Or, three bars, wavy, az., on a canton, gu., a lion, passant, guardant, of the first.

10. Lloyd of Yale, Denbighshire.—Or, four pallets, gu.

11. Minshull of Minshull, Cheshire.—Az., an estoile, issuing out of a crescent, ar.

12. Bourchier.—Ar., a cross, engr., gu., between four water-bougets, sa.

13. Robinson.—Or, a morion, or ancient helmet, sa., garnished and studded, or and ar.

14. Malmain.—Az., three sinister hands, couped, ar.

15. Pennycuik.—Ar., a fess, between three hunting horns, sa., stringed, gu.

16. Edward I. and Eleanor of Castile.—England, impaling, quarterly, first and fourth, gu., a castle, triple towered, or, for Castile; second and third, ar., a lion, rampant, gu., for Leon.

17. Arms of a Knight and his Lady, being those of Admiral the Honourable Sir Robert Stopford.—The

dexter shield az., three lozenges, or, between nine cross-crosslets, of the last, surrounded by the motto of the Order of the Bath ; on the sinister, the same arms, impaling, or, a chevron, between three fleurs-de-lis, sa., for Lady Stopford.

Crest.—A wyvern, wings endorsed, vert.

18. Henry III. and Eleanor of Provence.—England, impaling, or, four pallets, gu., for Provence.

19. The badge of Ulster.—An inescutcheon, ar., ensigned with a sinister hand, erect, apaumy, gu.

20. The badge of Nova Scotia.—On an escutcheon, ar., a saltire, az., thereon an inescutcheon, of the arms of Scotland, surmounted with an imperial crown. This badge is represented on a riband, to shew that it is not to be placed upon the shield.

T.

1. Barry-bendy, ar. and az.

2. Paly-bendy, ar. and gu.

3. Stuart.—Or, a fess, checky, ar. and az., with a crescent for difference.

4. Elgin.—Or, a saltire and chief, gu., for Bruce of Annandale ; on a canton, ar., a lion, rampant, az., armed and langued, of the second, for Bruce of Skelton.

5. Irvine.—Ar, three holly leaves, slipped, vert.

6. Lorraine.—Or, on a bend, gu., three allerions, ar.

7. Tynte.—Gu., a lion, couchant, between six cross-crosslets, ar., three and three.

8. Bowles.—Az., a crescent, ar., in chief, the sun, or.

9. Wodehouse.—Sa., a chev., or, guttée de sang, between three cinquefoils, erm.

10. Panmure.—Party per pale wavy, ar. and gu., a border, charged with eight escallops, all counter charged.

11. Dunbar.—Vert, a lion, rampant, ar.

12. Cornwall.—Ar., a lion, rampant, gu., ducally crowned, or, within a border, sa., bezantée.

13. Carrick.—Or, a fess, checky, ar. and az., a lion, naiſſant, gu., all within a double tressure, fleury, counter-fleury, of the last.

14. Rose.—Or, a fess, checky, ar. and az., in chief, two water-bougets, and in base, a mullet, sa.

15. France and Navarre.—Az., three fleurs-de-lis, or, two and one, impaling by dimidiation, gu., a double orle, saltire and cross, composed of chain from an annulet in the centre point, or, for Navarre.

16. Arms of the Baroness de la Zouche and the Hon. R. Curzon, shewing how the arms of a peeress married to a commoner should be marshalled. The arms of the husband on the dexter shield; those of the wife on the sinister, with her supporters and coronet. Arms of the husband.—Or, a fess between three wolves' heads, erased, sa., for Curzon, on an inescutcheon, ar., a bend, cotised, gu., charged with three bezants: the inescutcheon surmounted by a baron's coronet. Crest, out of a ducal coronet, a plume of five ostrich feathers, az. Arms of the wife.—Ar., on a bend, cotised, gu., three bezants.—Supporters, two falcons, wings displayed and inverted, ar., beaked, membered, and belled, or.

U.

ROYAL BADGES.

1. Falcon in an *open* fetterlock. Badge of Edward IV. Edmund of Langley, the great grandfather of Edward IV., bore for impress “a faulcon in a fetterlock,” implying that he was shut up from all hope and possibility of the kingdom, when his brother John (of Gaunt) began to aspire thereto. “Whereupon he asked, upon a time when he saw his sons viewing his device, set up in a window, what was Latin for a fetterlock. Whereat, when the young gentlemen studied, the father said—Well, if you cannot

tell me, I will tell you—*Hic haec hoc taceatis*—as advising them to be silent and quiet, saying, “ Yet God knows what may come to pass hereafter.” This his great grandson repeated, when he commanded that his younger son, Richard, Duke of York, should use this device, with the fetterlock *opened*, as at U 1.

2. A white hart, couchant, collared, and chained, or. A favourite badge of Richard II. It is placed under his arms over the north door of Westminster Hall, and may be still seen painted on the wall in the south transept of Westminster Abbey, and over his portrait in the south window of the same Abbey. This emblem was no doubt derived from that of his mother, Joan, who bore “ a white hind, couchant under a tree, gorged and chained, or.” His other badges were, “ A white falcon,” “ The sun in splendour,” by which badge he is designated in a poem by Gower; and “ The pod of the *Planta-genista*.”

3. Henry VII.—The crown in the hawthorn bush. The red dragon at X was used by Henry VII. both as a badge and a supporter. It was the ensign of Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, from whom, by the male line, Henry is said to have derived his pedigree. This red dragon, painted upon white and green silk in his standard at Bosworth, was afterwards offered up as a trophy of victory in St. Paul’s cathedral, and commemorated by the institution of a pursuivant at arms, by the name of *rouge dragon*. Another badge, the portcullis, R 1, was to shew his descent from the Beauforts. From this he also instituted a pursuivant named *Portcullis*. His badge of the white and red roses, conjoined, as seen in the west window of his chapel at Westminster, shewed the union of the claims of the rival houses of York and Lancaster in his person, by his marriage with Elizabeth of York. They may be seen thus united at U 5 and 6, and X 4.

4. Ann Boleyn.—A falcon. Among the solemnities exhibited at her coronation, was a pageant at Leadenhall, wherein was set “a goodly roote of golde, set on a little mountain, environed with red roses and white,” then “came downe a faulcon, all white, and set upon the roote and incontinentlie came down an angel with great melodie, and set a close crowne of golde on the faulcon’s head.”

5. Catherine Parr.—“A maiden’s head, couped at the waist, vested in erm. and gold,” had been the badge of the Perrys, derived from the family of Ross, in Kendal; to this was now added the rose badge of Henry VIII., on which the bust is placed.

Edward VI. bore a bundle of arrows tied with a knot of ribands.

6. James I.—A demi-rose, impaling on the dexter side, a demi-thistle, surmounted by the imperial crown.

7. Banner of the arms of England (before Edward III.), supported by a lion.

V.

1. Arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury.—Az., an episcopal staff, in pale, arg., ensigned with a cross-patée, or, surmounted by a pall of the second, edged and fringed of the third, charged with four crosses, formée, fitchée, sa., impaling sa., a cross, ar., said to have been borne by St. Augustine.

2. Bishop’s arms, as borne by many of the Italian prelates—viz., “Party per *fess*, in chief, or, an eagle, with two heads, displayed, sa., the arms of the see: in base, ar., a pale, gu., the paternal arms.

3. Pope’s tiara.—A cap of crimson silk, surrounded by three golden crowns. The second crown did not appear on the tiara till after Boniface VIII., (1294—1303;) the third was added by Boniface IX. in the fourteenth century. It was formerly an ancient ornament among the Persians and Parthians.

4. Cardinal's Cap or Hat, of scarlet, with strings, and fifteen tassels.

5. Arms of the Archbishop of Glasgow.—Ar., a tree, growing out of a mount, in base, surmounted by a salmon, in fess, all ppr. in his mouth an annulet, or; on the dexter side, a bell, pendent to a tree of the second, impaled with, ar., a stag's head, erased, betwixt his attire a cross patée, fitchy, gu., for Cairncross, the shield timbered on the dexter side with a mitre, and on the sinister with a crosier.

6. Two keys, saltireways, the dexter, or, surmounted by the sinister, ar., as they are placed behind the pope's shield.

7. Bishop of Hereford.—Party per pale, gu., three leopards' heads, reversed, jessant-de-lis, impaling az., six annulets, ar.

8. Bishop and Duke of Rheims.—Quarterly, first and fourth, az., semée of fleur-de-lis, or, the arms of the see; second and third, or, a cross, gu., the paternal arms of the bishop. This is an example of the way in which foreign bishops bear their arms.

9. Collar, riband, and badge of the order of the Thistle.

10. Collar, riband, and badge of the Order of the Garter.

W.

CORONETS, CROWNS, AND HELMETS.

English Coronets, vide p. 88.—1. Duke. 2. Marquis.
3. Earl. 4. Viscount. 5. Baron.

French Coronets, vide p. 89.—15. Duke. 16. Marquis.
17. Count. 18. Viscount. 19. Baron.

Helmets, vide page 90.—6. King's helmet. 11. Peer's.
9. Baronet's. 14. Knight's and Esquire's.

Crowns, vide p. 86.—7. Celestial. 8. Mural. 12. Eastern.
13. Naval.

10. *Official Arms of Garter King-at-Arms.*—On the dexter side, argent, a cross of St. George, on a chief, azure, within a garter of the order between a lion of England and a fleur-de-lis of France, a ducal coronet, or, his arms of office; impaled with, or, a pale between two lions, rampant, sa., on a canton, gu., a rose, ar., the arms of Sir George Nayler, late Garter King-of-Arms. Above the shield is the crown of the Kings-of-Arms, it is composed of a circle of gold, inscribed with the motto, “Miserere mei deus,” and surmounted with sixteen upright leaves; within is a cap of crimson silk, turned up, er., having on the top a tassel of gold.

20. Collar, riband, and badge of the Order of the Bath.

21. Collar, riband, and badge of the Order of St. Patrick.

X.

ROYAL BADGES AND BANNERS.

1. Badge of Richard III.—A silver boar, with tusks and bristles of gold.

2. Badge of Henry VIII.—A cock, ar., combed and wattled, gu.

3. Catherine of Arragon—A pomegranate, united with a white and red rose. The pomegranate, or apple of Granada, was adopted by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, (the father and mother of Queen Catherine,) to commemorate their expulsion of the Moors out of the kingdom of Granada. Queen Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon, also used as a badge a red and white rose, with a pomegranate, knit together, to shew her descent from Lancaster, York, and Spain. She also had for a badge, “A sheath of arrows, ar.”

4. Queen Mary—bore the white and red rose, impaling the sheath of arrows upon a ground of green and

blue, the whole surrounded with rays of the sun, and surmounted by an open crown.

5. Henry II.—An escarbuncle of gold, an ancient device of the house of Anjou, from which he was descended. The arms of Anjou are, “Gu., a chief, ar., over all an escarbuncle of eight rays, or.”

6. Henry II.—*Planta-genista*, whence the name of Plantagenet.

7. Banner of the arms of Wales, supported by the red dragon of Cadwallader.—The arms of Wales are, quarterly: gu. and or, four lions, *rampant*, countercharged. In the arms of Queen Elizabeth, where those of Wales are *sometimes* introduced, these lions are represented as *passant*, *guardant*, but on two seals of Owen Glendower, lately discovered in the Hôtel Soubise, at Paris, by Mr. Doubleday, they are given *rampant*; and as there can be no better authority than seals, this has been preferred. The documents to which these seals are attached are dated in 1404.

Y.

ARMS OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE ALBERT.

Quarterly: first and fourth, the arms of England, differenced by a label of three points; on the centre point a cross, gu.; second and third, barry of ten, or and sa., a bend, treflé, vert, for Saxony.

Crests—Six different cognizances of the house of Saxony, of which two are shewn; the one on the dexter side being that of Saxony, and the sinister that of Thuringia.

Supporters—The royal supporters differenced as the arms.

Motto—Treu und fest.



